

## EXPLANATION OF PLATE 11.

(Setae omitted from antennal segments.)

- Fig. 1. Head of *Elaphrothrips blatchleyi* Hood, female.  
 Fig. 2. Head of *Elaphrothrips armatus* (Hood), female.  
 Fig. 3. Head of *Elaphrothrips flavipes* (Hood), female.  
 Fig. 4. Head of *Elaphrothrips tuberculatus* (Hood), female.  
 Fig. 5. Head of *Elaphrothrips parallelus* Hood, female.  
 Fig. 6. Head of *Elaphrothrips coniferarum* (Pergande), female.

## THE MALE OF HELIOTHrips HAEMORRHODALIS (BOUCHÉ) (THYSANOPTERA).

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In 1833 Bouché described this species, now a world-wide pest, and since then it has been the subject of repeated studies. In spite of all the intensive studies, the male appears never to have been found. The finding of a male, as one of only two specimens taken, seems remarkable, and especially because of its peculiar ninth abdominal segment it is here recorded and described.

This species occurs in greenhouses in the outer portions of the temperate zones and in the open in between these regions; thus, in the United States it is known to occur out-of-doors in Georgia and Florida. So it is of interest to record that Mr. W. S. Fields and I took this species on both rhododendrons and azaleas in the open at Sunken Meadows, Long Island, N. Y., September 9 and 10, 1935, on an estate where there were no greenhouses and where it seemed unlikely that the species had become established only that year.

### *Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis* (Bouché).

*Male* (macropterous.—Length 1.22 mm. Very similar to the female in general structure and sculpture; with 3 basal abdominal segments (except lateral margins of 3) light brown, remaining abdominal segments light yellowish; 9th abdominal tergite with a pair of discal bristles, a pair of postangulars and a pair of short, more heavily thickened post-marginals, all light yellow; mesocephalad of the postmarginals, 2 pairs of heavier thorn-like spines, one pair placed directly behind the other; of these 2 pairs the anterior pair is the heavier and longer, brown and pedicellate (fig. 1); depressed areas on ventral abdominal segments 2-6, transverse, brown, contrasting with the surrounding yellow, successively shorter.

Measurements (in microns):

Postangulars on 9th abdominal segment 40, discals 28, postmarginals 14, anterior pair of thorn-like spines 20, posterior pair 12; depressed area on ventral 3, 82 long, 20 wide.

Described from one specimen taken with one female from the calyx end of a *Eugenia* fruit from Santa Marta, Colombia. Collected at the port of New York, April 5, 1939, by Mr. A. O. Plummer.

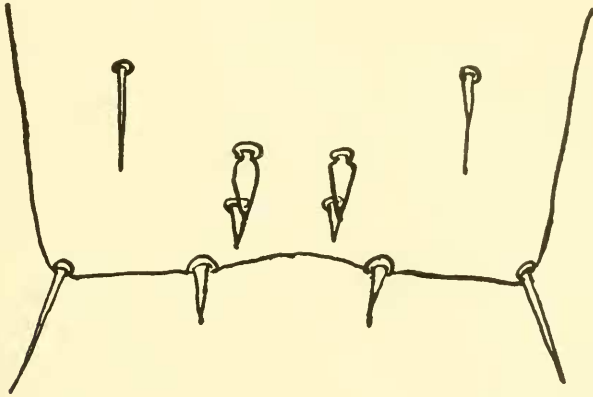


Fig. 1.—*Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis*. Male. Apical part of ninth abdominal segment. Diagrammatic.

TWO NEW REARED SPECIES OF *BASSUS* (HYMENOPTERA: BRACONIDAE).

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Recently a long series of specimens belonging to a species of *Bassus* was received from S. M. Dohanian, of this Bureau, who had reared the material in connection with studies on filbert insects. The species proves to be new and is described here in order to provide a name for use in a paper being prepared by Mr. Dohanian. Another closely related undescribed species of *Bassus* is also treated.

***Bassus nucicola*, new species.**

Most similar to *acrobasis* Cushman, but distinguished from that species by its mostly red thorax, black posterior trochanters, and weaker notaulices.

*Female*.—Length usually 5 to 7 mm. Head about as wide as thorax; temple convex, bulging conspicuously opposite middle of eye; face rather flat, completely polished; clypeal foveae slightly below level of lower eye margins; malar space at least as long as second segment of antennal flagellum; third segment of labial palpus slightly longer than thick; antennae usually 34- to 37-segmented.